

## THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st.  
P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.Telephone Calls.  
Business Office.....231 Editorial Rooms.....242

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

One year, without Sunday.....	\$12.00
One year, with Sunday.....	14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....	6.00
Six months, with Sunday.....	7.00
Three months, without Sunday.....	3.00
Three months, with Sunday.....	3.50
One month, without Sunday.....	1.00
One month, with Sunday.....	1.20

Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week.

Per year.....\$1.50

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscriptions to any of our newspapers, or send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 440 Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 375 Lancaster avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley &amp; Co., 164 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Downing, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higgs House and Ebbitt Hotel.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Election Monday, April 7.

Township Ticket.

Trustee—WILLIAM WIEGEL.

Assessor—HUGHES W. WHITE.

Justices of the Peace—City:

CHARLES B. FEIBLEMAN.

FREMONT ALFORD.

RICHARD M. SMOCK.

WILLIAM E. SHILLING.

Justices of the Peace—For Berichwood:

CHARLES B. WIEGEL.

Justices of the Peace—For West Indianapolis:

ALLEN JENNINGS.

Constables—City:

JOSEPH H. SHEPPARD.

ARTHUR A. WHITESELL.

CHARLES R. BIGGS.

FREDERICK J. ANDLER.

Constable—For Brightwood:

WILLIAM TRIMBLE.

Constable—For West Indianapolis:

JOHN HALL.

Vote to free the toll-roads.

Vote for good township government.

Vote against the party that elected Doherty and Kitz.

Local elections are the most important of all. Let every Republican bear this in mind to-day.

Vote against a lincal successor of the two trustees who plundered Center township. His name is Gold.

Vote to give S. N. Gold "a dose of his own medicine," but do it at the polls and not through a returning board.

Vote against the man who was defeated for trustee two years ago because he was Coy's man. His name is Gold.

Even Mr. Olsen finds the Democratic gang too tough for him, and is anxious to get out. Mr. Olsen is entitled to sympathy.

Two years ago the people of this city and township defeated Coy's man Gold for trustee by a large majority. Why should they not do so now?

"Give it to them" is what the excellent Mr. Gold said to Chairman Bernhamer when he was making the rulings that sent him to the penitentiary.

Vote against the man who, as a member of the Coy returning board, shouted "Give it to them," when Bernhamer was making his illegal rulings. His name is Gold.

Every taxpayer has an interest in securing an honest and intelligent administration of township affairs. This can be done to-day by electing Mr. Wiegel.

When it comes to the discussion of the details of a tariff bill there are always just as many divergent opinions as there are different industries and different lines of trade.

When Calvin S. Brice buys a railroad he comes to Indiana, but when he wanted to purchase a Legislature he naturally went to Ohio. That is one commodity the Hoosier State has never yet put upon the market.

The inside workings of the "reform" Council, as disclosed by Mr. Olsen, are, of course, contemplated with intense satisfaction by the mugwump persons who helped to put these gifted reformers in power.

If Prince Bismarck writes his memoirs he will, probably, like Talleyrand, fix a date for their publication long after his death. Europe would be a remarkably warm place for him should he divulge all he knows right away.

The Republicans in Rhode Island have reason to be satisfied with the result of the election, having reduced the Democratic plurality from 4,419 last year to 1,450 this year. On national issues the State is admitted to be Republican.

Mr. Olsen is not the first person who has become disgusted with the Democratic party on intimate acquaintance. His experience is common to all who have, previous to such intimacy, regarded it as a party of high principles.

If Republicans wish to put the management of township finances into the hands of a gang even more disreputable than that which controlled the last Democratic administration of township affairs, they will remain away from the polls to-day.

The Boston Herald, which supports the Democratic party in Massachusetts under the disguise of independent journalism, tells the Democrats in the Senate that State that they are anything but reformers, and that the party can be nothing of a reform party until it sends

a different style of men to the Legislature. It is so everywhere and always. The leopard of Democracy cannot change his spots.

## TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT AND TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

Few persons are aware of the expense of local government or stop to give the matter a second thought. By local government is meant all within and below county government. This includes township as well as city and town governments. Of these it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that township government is the most important. Certainly it is the most distinctively American, has the most to do with local progress and improvements, comes nearest to all the people, and affects the general welfare more than any other.

The township is the unit of government and the foundation of the State. In a sense it is the salvation of the State. If our State Legislature were captured by a foreign enemy and our State government temporarily abolished, township government would still exist. If an invader should capture half the townships in the State, government would still exist in the other half, and probably be all the more active and vital for the invasion. Township government is of the people and by the people. It is the people themselves in action. Thomas Jefferson called it "the most admirable of all human contrivances in government." Again, referring to a good public-school system and township government, he said: "I consider the continuance of republican government as absolutely hanging on these two hooks." Jefferson believed in the local government of public schools. In a letter to Joseph C. Cabell, dated Feb. 2, 1802, he said: "If it is believed that these elementary schools will be better managed by the Governor and Council, the Commissioners of the Literary Fund, or any other general authority of the government, than by the parents within each ward, it is a belief against all experience." Some so-called Democrats of the present day do not accept Jefferson's views in regard to local school government. We only quote them to show what a poor sort of Democrat Jefferson was.

The administration and control of the public schools is not the only important interest confided to township government. It has to do with the administration of the poor laws, dispensing relief to the poor, building bridges, improving roads, levying and disbursing township taxes, and other important matters. Township officers have it in their power to do much for the promotion of public interests or to make local government odious to the people. Like county commissioners, they have large discretionary powers, by the abuse of which they can swindle and defraud the people under the forms of law in such a way as to almost defy detection or punishment. The Doherty and Kitz administrations in this township, and the wholesale Pollard frauds of a few years ago, are illustrations in point. One of Kitz's methods of robbing the people was under the pretense of relieving the poor. In carrying out this scheme he had pet grocers on whom he squandered large sums, piling up an enormous debt and making the city a paradise for paupers and tramps. Samuel N. Gold was nominated and is supported by the same element that nominated and elected Kitz, and he, too, has his pet grocers who are to receive township patronage in the event of his election.

Township taxes are heavy, township expenses are large, and the aggregate township indebtedness is considerable. In 1887 it was estimated for the whole State at \$362,444, and in 1888 at \$511,693. This shows a rapid increase in township indebtedness. What have the people to show for it? Some new bridges, some new school-houses, many badly-constructed roads and much wastefulness in dispensing relief to the poor. There is no reason why the townships in Indiana should be running in debt from year to year. On the contrary, they should be getting out of debt, and would be if the people took a proper interest in local government and elected the right kind of men for township officers.

The two most important offices are trustee and assessor, and the Republican candidates for these offices in Center township are unquestionably superior in every way to the Democratic candidates. If they were not the Journal could not appeal to Republicans in the interest of good government, as well as of party success, to give them a full vote. If they are defeated it will be due to the apathy of Republicans, and will be a distinct triumph of the Coy gang.

## LABOR, HOURS AND WAGES.

The next important movement in the labor world, and one now near at hand, will be that of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in favor of fewer hours and increased wages. This demand will be made in some parts of the country on the 15th inst., and in others on May 1. In this city it will be made on the former date and employers granted fifteen days to answer. This is part of the general movement of organized labor in favor of eight hours and higher wages, the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union being selected to take the lead on account of their numbers and strength.

The demand for fewer hours, with or without an increase of wages, is simply a progressive development of an old movement. For more than a generation past the tendency in England and the United States has been towards fewer hours of labor. More and more it has become apparent that there was no necessity for men working so hard, and that economic wisdom no less than justice and humanity demanded a reduction of hours. At old hours the world was producing more than it could consume, and men and women were consumed in creating a surplus of products. It was better to save the human product by reducing the other. The result has been a growing recognition of the justice of the demand for fewer hours, first from twelve to ten, and now from ten to nine or eight. The working world, with the aid of labor-saving machinery and improved methods, can produce as much now in eight hours as it

once could in twelve. At all events, it can produce enough, and there is no use wasting human muscle and human lives to produce a surplus.

But while the demand for fewer hours is founded in reason and justice, and is inherently right and bound to win, those who make it should recognize the fact that large interests are involved and the interests of community at large requires that they shall not proceed too hastily or attempt to accomplish so important a result by arbitrary action. In short, it should be the endeavor of all concerned to have a good understanding at every stage of the business, and to reach a satisfactory adjustment of the question without resorting to strikes, lock-outs, tie-ups, or any of the violent and arbitrary measures which have characterized some labor movements. Happily the day of such methods seems to be passing away and a better order of things to be coming in. There is evidently a better feeling between labor and capital, between employers and employed, than there used to be. There is more reason and more of the spirit of conference and compromise on both sides. Things are not carried with so high a hand on either side. Workmen are discovering that capitalists and contractors are willing to meet them on reasonable grounds, and the latter are discovering that labor has rights which they are bound to respect. This both sides are much nearer together than they were formerly, and a much more amicable and reasonable disposition prevails. This is conspicuously the case in this city, and in greater or less degree throughout the country. It is a hopeful and healthy sign of the times that, in spite of the talk of demagogues, Socialists and the preachers of calamity, there is to-day a better feeling and better understanding between capital and labor than ever before. The interests of both are better understood, and the reasonable demands of both more readily obtained. If the eight-hour movement is conducted in this spirit it may be expected to succeed without much friction or disturbance of existing interests.

## LATE OBJECTIONS.

Now that the law regulating the taking of the census has been enacted, several Democratic and assistant Democratic papers are objecting to the character of the questions which are to be asked of people by the census-takers. Some of them are very indignant that private affairs should be pried into by asking people if their farms or homes are mortgaged and the amount of their indebtedness. Yet, when the question of ascertaining the amount of farm mortgages was before Congress these same papers were very persistent in their demands for the figures. The New York World is very much agitated because the enumerators will ask every person whether he or she is suffering from any acute or chronic disease, and, if so, what. This, in the view of the World, is an unwarranted infringement of personal rights by the government, and indicates a disregard of private affairs by those who make our laws. Now, as a matter of fact, this same inquiry was made in taking the last census, having been suggested by the International Statistical Congress. The facts obtained by the last census were not made use of as fully as they might have been, but enough were compiled to show that the figures represented very fairly the proportions of disability from sickness in different localities, occupations, etc., and to make it certain that it is worth while to make a special attempt to obtain and carefully tabulate such information in the coming census. Such statistics will certainly show where malarial diseases, lung troubles, etc., are most prevalent, and what sections of the country have the least of them. Too much was attempted by the managers of the last census, but it was in the direction of exhaustive reports upon special topics.

The Democratic campaign committee of Cincinnati has been issuing a circular to the party heeled, with a blank inclosed, which they are requested to circulate for the signatures of those who will take an active part in the campaign. The committee is very anxious that the volunteers sign the pledge themselves, for it goes on to say:

One object in having the names of volunteers is this: The Board of Public Improvements has about twelve or thirteen hundred positions to give out; it is the wish of the party to appoint men who have the interest of the party at heart, and not those who work for the party for the sake of a few dollars.

The campaign committee will deliver the list of volunteers to the Board of Public Improvements Monday afternoon, April 7, so that in making the appointments they can see who is deserving of recognition in each precinct.

The committee will also furnish them with the names of the executives, with a statement of the amount of interest each one has taken in this work.

The Board of Public Improvements has just been created by the Democratic Legislature, and this is the announcement that those who do the most party work are to receive the offices, regardless of their fitness.

SAMUEL N. GOLD was the only member of the Coy returning board who openly and defiantly sustained Chairman Bernhamer in his arbitrary and illegal rulings. While the great fraud was being consummated Mr. Gold stood up shouting, "Give it to them. Make them take their medicine." Yet we are told Mr. Gold is an honorable man. They are all honorable men.

The News deprecates the attacks on Mr. Gold because he is "a good citizen." It did not deprecate attacks on Mr. Isaac Thalman, Mr. Caleb S. Denny or Mr. John R. Pearson, and they are as good citizens as Mr. Gold. But they never stood up and shouted to Bernhamer, "Give it to them."

The Iowa Register suggests the removal of Geromino and his band to New England rather than to Arizona, as there is reason to believe from what is said at public meetings in Boston that the noble red man is highly appreciated there, which cannot be said for him in Arizona.

A New York entomologist offered a prize, last year, for the best essay on the exter-

mination of the mosquito by the dragonfly, otherwise known as the "devil's darning-needle." A New Jersey woman set about securing the prize, and to that end began experimenting with the insects, not troubling herself in securing an ample supply of both in her immediate neighborhood. She began at once to cultivate larvae of mosquitoes and dragon-flies in the available tubs, buckets and other receptacles about the premises. After a winter's study she makes her report, which is to the effect that while the full-fledged dragonfly will eat mosquitoes it apparently prefers other food, such as fat flies and the like. The dragonfly larva will eat mosquito larvae, but will not confine itself to this diet. The sum and substance of the matter is that unless an appetite for mosquitoes can be cultivated in the dragonfly, the only sure way of making him a destroyer of the pesky enemy of humanity is to catch both and feed one to the other. As this is hardly practicable or profitable, the great scheme for utilizing the devil's darning-needle to remove a scourge from New Jersey and the rest of the world may be regarded as a failure. The mosquito and his bill are still unsettled.

THE New York paper whose reporter is now in jail for contempt of court in hiding in the jury-room to listen to the deliberations of the Flack jury published his account of what he overheard, and gave no indication of any disapproval of his conduct until the indignation of the court and the contempt of the public proved that it was not a profitable "sensational" nor one that it would do to boast of. Then it denied all responsibility for the action of the reporter, and discharged him. The paper became a participant in the offense morally, if not legally, by publishing the news stolen by its agent, even though the agent were not under specific orders, and, whatever may be thought of the Paul Pry act itself, the treatment of the man after using his story was even more contemptible. If the unhappy reporter is possessed of the average amount of human nature he will spend at least a part of his month in jail in devising schemes for a better balancing of justice in this particular case.

EDWIN ARNOLD is quoted in a floating paragraph as deploring the fact that there are no class distinctions in America. The Oriental poet evidently did not enjoy the distinction of meeting any army or navy lieutenants during his tour of the United States.

THE people of Greenville, Miss., forgot even their terrible indignation against Sergeant Dunn, Saturday night, in their haste to get out of the way of the flood he predicted. New Orleans still has leisure to express her indignation.

THAT novel bank bill which Mr. Ingalls introduced in the Senate, by request, providing for one mill coins, looks like a disguised scheme to cut the price of 1-cent paper in Philadelphia.

With the prohibition law hanging by a thread of two votes in the Legislature of Iowa, the municipal authorities of that State will feel less than ever inclined to enforce it.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Where can I get Senator Voorhees' "great" speech at the opening of the Atlanta exposition? Would like to have it to compare with his late effort depicting the ruined condition of the farming class.

The speech was published in the newspapers of the day, but we are not aware that it was ever published in pamphlet form. If so, Senator Voorhees is not circulating it now, though, perhaps, he will when the time comes for him to be on that side of the question again.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is a person eligible to membership in the G. A. R. who guarded prisoners at Camp Morton? Were they sworn into United States service? Would like to have it to compare with his late effort depicting the ruined condition of the farming class.

It is our understanding that all honorably discharged soldiers are eligible to membership in the G. A. R. without reference to length or character of service. Soldiers who guarded prisoners at Camp Morton must have been mustered into service, and were, of course, paid by the general government.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is there any law against snoring fish in this State?

The law forbids the taking of any fish at any time "with a net, seine, gun or trap of any kind, or set-net, weir or pot in any of the lakes, ponds, rivers or small streams of this State." This does not mention snares, but it would probably be included under "traps of any kind." In fact, it might be called a net with one mesh.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is Henry M. Stanley still an American, or has he become an Englishman? He is Welsh by birth, and though for many years a resident of this country, it is not known that he ever became an American citizen. He calls himself "a citizen of the world."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is P. T. Barnum, the showman, dead? If so, when did he die? If not, where does he live? He still lives; and, when not on the road, lives at Bridgeport, Conn.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

HARRY GARFIELD, the son of the martyr President, was beaten for school trustee in Cleveland, by Frederick Gunzenhauser.

SENATOR PLUMB was an editor before he went into the railroad business and became a millionaire. He is tall and rawboned, wears a goatee and slouch hat, and owns up to fifty-three years.

PRINCE EUGENE, of Sweden, has passed two years in Paris studying art, under the direction of M. Henri Gervex. The latter has just conferred upon him the cross of a chevalier of the order of St. Olaf.

MR. GLADSTONE has always been more scrupulous in his attentions to the humbler classes than to the nobility and wealthy. Once, when Prime Minister, he called personally on a tradesman one Sunday morning to deliver a ticket for admission to the House of Commons, which had been requested.

THE Duchess of Westminster, whose husband is the richest man in England, finds herself unable to give \$100 a year for five years toward a scholarship at the Female School of Art, London. She writes that she has so many claims upon her that she cannot do it.

In a prehistoric cemetery, lately uncovered near Montpelier, in the south of France, among other things found and reported to the Paris Academy, were two skulls, evidently belonging to the Aryan race, and some human bones that, judged from their proportions, must have belonged to a man ten feet at least in height.

EVEN tame dogs, if turned over to the mountain caves and forests, will become decidedly wild. According to a Denver paper several wild dogs have been killed by cattle men in the upper Cuchara country, Colorado. They killed a large number of cattle. The most savage dog was tan-colored, and wore a heavy brass collar.

FIVE little Italian boys were recently sold by their parents to a stranger for "some olive oil and 10 francs apiece." They were about to be taken to Hamburg and sold there. This influence we have exercised, and we shall continue to exercise it, to

ascend on the party and spoiled the second-draw game. The boys were all returned to their homes.

BISMARCK is in hard luck. He cannot help being Duke of Lauenburg. The Emperor let the dukedom slip, it hit Bismarck, and not all the king's horses and all the king's men could restore Bismarck to his happy dukedomless condition. However, he need not be called duke unless he cares to be. He will go down to the grave bearing the burden of a coronet that he did not want, and which is at least ten sizes too small for him.

AT Paris dinner tables the latest feature for desserts is the practice of putting on the table small receptacles called marmites, or "pots," in which are inclosed macarons, bonbons, and any other trifles that the hostess pleases. Each guest takes a pot, and, before opening it, trades for that of some one else. The fun comes in when the results of the exchange are known, and some are found to have swapped a pot filled with candy for one containing something of value.

MR. EDWARD STRAUSS, the waltz king of Vienna, who is to bring his great orchestra to this country in a short time, says that he hears that Americans are the finest waltzers in the world. But, without having to claim, he gives the prize to the Viennese court dancers. Edward should have been over here during Lent, if he wants to see what really fine waltzing is. Those who waltz then, waltz of course not for the pleasure that would be wicked, but as a work of art, which is always in order.

THE French titles of the late Duc de Montpensier pass to his grandson, Prince Ferdinand d'Orleans, the younger son of the Comte de Paris, to whom he has left a large estate in France. The fortune of the Duc de Montpensier, including the value of his estates in Italy, France and Spain, amounts to \$85,000,000, of which it is understood that his son, Don Antonio, inherits \$30,000,000, the remainder passing to the Comtesse de Paris and her children. The Duchesse de Montpensier possesses an immense fortune of her own.

GEORGE GOULD, who is home from Mexico, says of his father, who is still there: "I think he was impressed most by the richness and fertility of the country. It produces everything that is needed—cotton, sugar, coffee and all the necessities of life. Guadalajara, where we stayed for a few days, is at the head of a valley in which three crops are raised every year. The country is entirely safe, and capital is amply protected. My father has no intention of leaving Mexico, but I am willing to go after this trip, he is willing to own railroad property in Mexico as in the United States."

THE recent death of the unfortunate Viscountess Kingsland ended a life of strange vicissitudes. She was married in 1819 to Viscount Kingsland, the needy representative of an old title. At his death she fell into the greatest poverty, and occupied a small room in a back street of Lambeth with hardly any furniture. By making shirts at 4 cents apiece she managed to earn 75 cents a week. For a week or two she continued her employment of shirt-making, receiving occasional out-door relief from the parish. When she was seventy-nine she applied to the General Benevolent Society for aid. The committee immediately made her an allowance of \$2.50 per week, and eventually secured for her a gift of \$500 from the royal household. Afterward a special subscription was raised and a government pension of \$350 a year purchased for her, so that the last few years of her checkered life were passed in comparative comfort.

CAUSE FOR SADNESS. Though Easter is a time of gladness, she smiled not as he bowed her. For one could very plainly see Her bonnet was made over.

THE POPE ON THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

The German Emperor's Invitation to the Pope and the Pontiff's Reply.

Berlin Special to London Times.

To-night's Reichsanzeiger publishes the following correspondence between the Emperor and the Pope relative to the labor question:

"BERLIN, March 8. "Very August Pontiff—The noble manifestations by which your Holiness has always made your influence felt in favor of the poor and destitute of mankind inspire me with the hope that the international conference, which on my invitation will assemble at Berlin on the 15th of this month, will attract the interest of your Holiness, and that you will follow with sympathy the progress of the deliberations, whose aim will be to ameliorate the lot of the working classes. In these circumstances I consider it my duty to communicate to your Holiness the programme which will serve as a basis for the labors of the conference, the success of which would be singularly facilitated if your Holiness would lend your benevolent support to the work of humanity in which I am engaged. I have therefore invited the Prince Bishop of Breslau, who I know is thoroughly imbued with the ideas of your Holiness, to take part in the conference as my delegate. I willingly make this opportunity again to assure your Holiness of my esteem and of my personal devotion.

(Signed) WILLIAM. BISMARCK.

"To His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, Rome."

"Your Majesty—We thank your Majesty for the letter you have been pleased to write with a view to interest us in the international conference which is about to assemble at Berlin, with the object of finding means to improve the condition of the working classes. It is particularly agreeable to us to congratulate your Majesty on having taken to heart a cause so noble, so serious, and so worthy of the attention of the whole world.

"This cause has never ceased to engross us, and the work undertaken by your Majesty responds to one of our dearest wishes.

"We have already, as we are reminded, expressed our thoughts on this subject, and our utterances have been strongly marked by the teaching of the Catholic Church, of which we are the head. On a more recent occasion we again referred to this teaching, and with a view to the just solution of this difficult and important problem, and to the proper safe-guarding of the legitimate interests of the industrial classes, we pointed out to the various governments the duties and special obligations which are incumbent on them.

"Undoubtedly combined action on the part of the various governments will greatly contribute to the success of the end so much desired. Unanimity of views and legislation in the several countries will greatly tend to advance the general inquiry toward an equitable conclusion. Thus we cannot but welcome most favorably all the deliberations of the conference which are likely to raise the condition of the working classes, as, for example, discussions upon the arrangement of hours of labor in a manner more suited to the special characteristics of each work, the age or the sex of the laborer, rest on the Lord's day and, in general, a discussion upon all those matters which tend to degrade the laborer to the position of a vile instrument and have no regard for his dignity as a man, his morals or his domestic well-being.

"I cannot, however, escape the notice of your Majesty that the successful solution of a matter of this importance will require, besides the wise intervention of the civil authority, the powerful co-operation of religion and the benevolent intervention of the church. The religious sentiment, indeed, is the only thing that can give authority to laws and the gospel is the only code containing the principles of true justice and those maxims of mutual charity which should unite all men as children of the same Father and members of the same family.

"Religion teaches the employer to respect the dignity of the workman, and to treat him with justice and equity. It inculcates in the laborer a feeling of duty and responsibility, and makes him moral, sober and honest. It is because religion is neglected and misunderstood the principles of religion that it is now disturbed to its very foundations. To recall these principles to the minds of men is the greatest duty of the church, and it is the duty of the same Father and members of the same family.

"Now, it is the mission of the church to preach and scatter abroad throughout the world these principles and doctrines. It is fitting, therefore, that it should exercise a large influence in the solution of the social problem. This influence we have exercised, and we shall continue to exercise it, to

pecially for the amelioration of the working classes. The bishops and the lesser clergy on their part will follow out these lines in the various dioceses, and we hope that this salutary action of the church, far from meeting with opposition from the civil powers, will receive from them aid and protection. We have as assurance of this, in the first place, the interest that the various governments are attaching to this grave question, and in the second place, the kind invitation that your Majesty has just addressed to us. Meanwhile, we earnestly pray that the work of the conference may be full of the most beneficial results, and thoroughly satisfy the general expectation.

"Before closing we wish to express here our pleasure in learning that your Majesty has invited to take part in the conference, as a delegate, Dr. Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau. He will certainly feel greatly honored by this mark of your Majesty's esteem upon this occasion. Finally, it is with the liveliest satisfaction that we express to your Majesty our most sincere wishes for your Majesty's prosperity and for that of the royal family.

"Given at the Vatican, the 14th of March, 1890. LEO."

## LIQUOR AND THE LAW.

Anti-Prohibition Sentiment Begins to Assert Itself in Iowa and Kansas.

Richmond Telegram.

It is a fact which is forcing itself upon the notice of every thoughtful reader of the news of current events that the anti-prohibition sentiment of the country is now asserting itself with unprecedented emphasis. The question of re-submission is being agitated, verson in Kansas, and the demand for such action is now pronounced in some sections of the State. In Iowa the question is pressed with still greater determination on the part of those who claim the inefficiency of the prohibitory law in its application to the river counties and cities. There has been, this week, a meeting of the anti-prohibition conference of anti-prohibition Republicans, among whom were many who had voted for the prohibitory system of the State and had defended it down to all in their power to make it universally effective. These Republicans now claim that while it is a fine success and a real benediction to the portions of the State embracing rural communities, it is an absolute failure and a great injury to the large cities, and especially those on the Mississippi river. This is not because of geographical location, but because of the sentiment of a majority of the people in those communities. They detest the law and demand the saloon system. They are not in favor of the enforcement of the law and throw every possible impediment in the way of its enforcement. The result, they claim, the law is openly violated with impunity. To inaugurate a regime which would render the prohibitory law in such communities a success, it is claimed, is a small standing army would be a necessity. In view of these facts many of the Republicans of Iowa who hitherto advocated the system of prohibition, as applicable to the entire State, have in this sense become antis. They do not want the law repealed, but ask for an amendment which shall enforce a local-option feature and provide for rigid restriction and control of the traffic in those communities where the sentiment of the people renders it impracticable to enforce the